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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

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Approved For Release 2003/05/16 : CIA-RDP79T00975A008500450001-8

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23 October 1965

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*Dominican Republic: (information as of 4:30 AM EDT)

Heavy firing broke out in Santo Domingo last night when the Ozama Fortress reportedly was attacked by an estimated force of 300 to 400 rebels. [Details are lacking but] a US Embassy official reported that by 3:00 AM EDT this morning firing had ceased.

A radio station representing itself as Radio San Isidro--a station leased by the armed forces--announced the formation of a new government last night. The US Embassy reported, however, that the broadcast may have been a clandestine effort and has cautioned against its authenticity. US military forces have no reports of any Dominican troop movements.

The possibility exists that both the attack on the Ozama Fortress and the alarmist broadcasting may be efforts by Communists to provoke the Dominican military into taking harsh repressive action and to sabotage the arms collection operation.

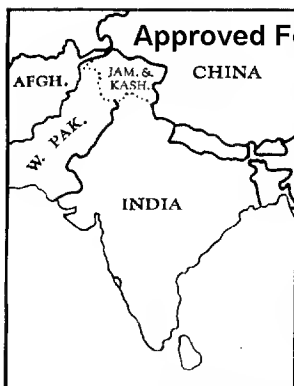
The arms collection sweep through Santo Domingo yesterday afternoon was apparently conducted largely by teams composed of national police and the newly organized judicial police. [redacted]

[redacted] It is doubtful that many weapons will be recovered in the operation which is to resume this morning.

Bosch's belated support for disarmament was broadcast by taped speech late yesterday afternoon. Although his remarks were tempered and reasonably constructive, they were not without political overtones. This was in contrast to the impassioned appeal for peace made by former president Balaguer on 20 October and replayed immediately before Bosch's speech. [redacted]

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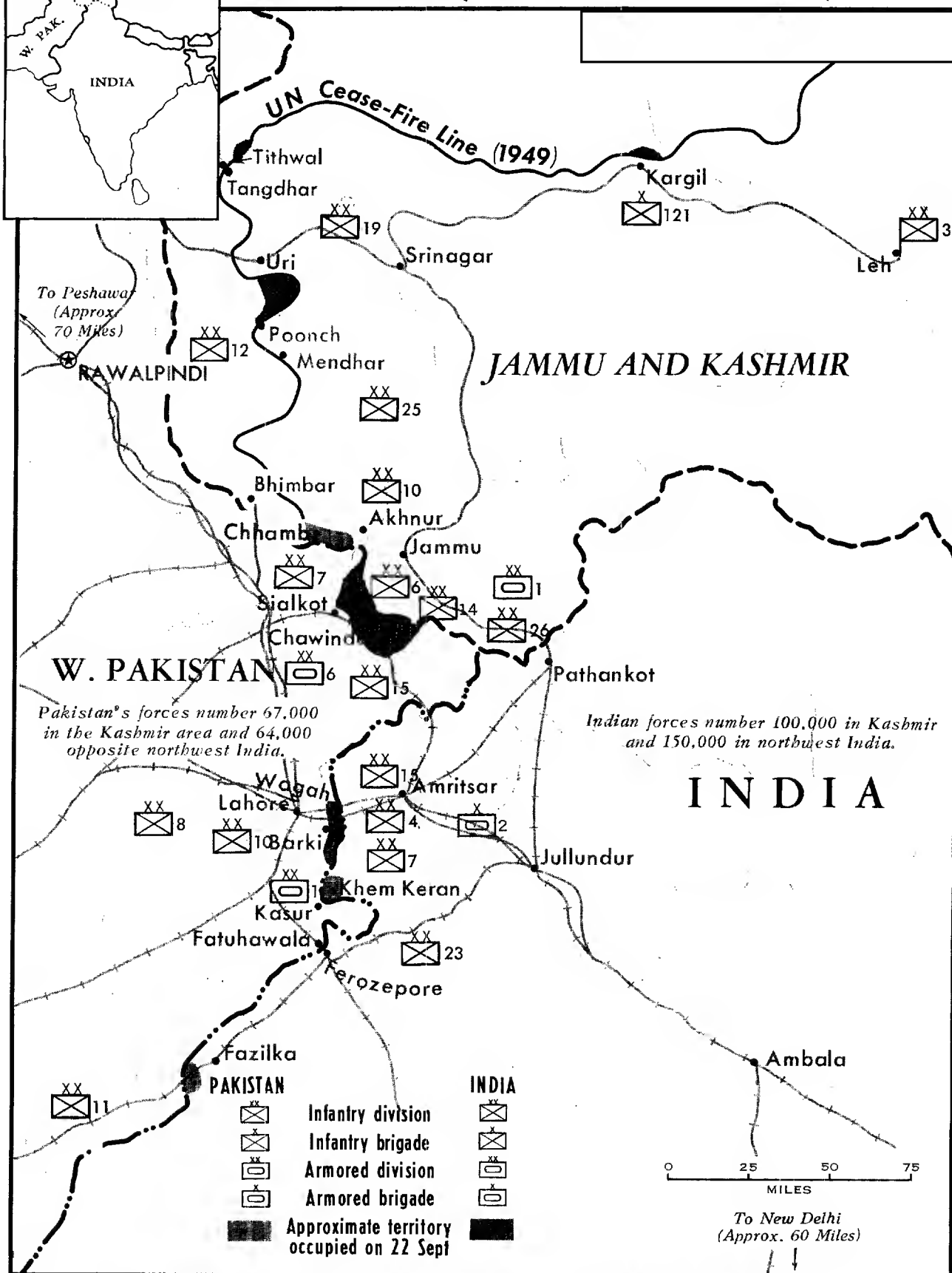
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INDIA-PAKISTAN ORDER OF BATTLE



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India-Pakistan: Accusations by both sides continue to promote tension, but there is little change in the basic situation.

Pakistan has announced it is protesting to UN observers over alleged Indian firing across the cease-fire line and intrusions by Indian aircraft. It also asked the UN Security Council president on 21 October to call a council meeting in view of its information that India is preparing a new attack in the Rajasthan area, several hundred miles southwest of Lahore. The Indian Army chief of staff, however, has given UN authorities his assurance that India will take no military action in Rajasthan at least for the present.

Pakistani fears of renewed aggression, however, may be generating increased eagerness for an agreement on troop withdrawals. A high Pakistani official told Ambassador McConaughy on 21 October that he saw little value in a piecemeal withdrawal. Instead, he stated, Pakistan has told the UN observer mission that each side in occupation of the other's territory should initially withdraw some 500 to 1,000 yards, and the mission is conveying the suggestion to India.

The Indians continue to allege that Pakistan is training some 14,000 guerrillas for a renewed attempt at infiltration of Kashmir. Indian Foreign Minister Singh has informed Ambassador Goldberg in New York that New Delhi has "detailed information" to support its charges. These allegations have not been confirmed by independent sources.

Concern about a new guerrilla campaign will reinforce New Delhi's extreme reluctance to withdraw its forces from the strategic positions they hold on the Pakistani side of the Kashmir cease-fire line. New Delhi in fact has just announced the extension of its civil administration to the villages in the Uri-Poonch salient.

Indonesia: President Sukarno may be regaining some initiative in his contest with the army.

Presumably at Sukarno's insistence, the army has returned control of information media to the Ministry of Information. The US Embassy believes, however, that the ministry will not work against the military as long as they are in the ascendancy. The army retained control over news concerning military operations.

The army has obtained Sukarno's approval for all but one name on a reorganized slate of headquarters officers and regional commanders. Sukarno acquiesced in several about whom he was unenthusiastic, but insisted on his own man as intelligence chief. The army is suspicious of two other headquarters officers, including the former regional commander in North Borneo who is being brought to Djakarta where he can be watched.

The army meanwhile has suspended the activities of the PKI and its affiliates in South Borneo. Four of the 17 regional commands now have taken such action. Another week of national mourning has been declared to commemorate two army officers from Central Java who were victims of the 30 September plot and whose bodies were recently discovered.

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Burundi: Strong retaliatory measures by the government in the aftermath of Tuesday's coup attempt add to the chances of serious tribal disturbances.

The predominantly Tutsi officialdom has reportedly arrested more than 100 Hutus and already has executed 34 soldiers and policemen suspected of participating in the plot. Several prominent Hutu leaders and government officials, including some members of the King's personal cabinet, have reportedly been arrested. Other popular Hutu leaders are in flight or in hiding.

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[Outside the capital, the Hutus have burned some Tutsi huts and physically assaulted Tutsis. This is the first known instance of the rural Hutus reacting violently against the Tutsi minority for events occurring in Bujumbura.]

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Argentina: Peronist-inspired disturbances and strikes have thus far not created a serious challenge to public order.

Many casualties occurred in clashes between workers and police after the Peronist-dominated General Workers Confederation (CGT) called flash four-hour strikes and demonstrations in the industrial suburbs of Buenos Aires late on 21 October. At midnight the CGT called a 24-hour general strike which, however, did not draw the participation of the independent unions including transportation, public utilities, and commercial workers.

The labor trouble stemmed from last week's Peronist demonstrations highlighted by the "17 October loyalty day" commemorating the 20th anniversary of former dictator Peron's assumption of power. The government canceled a permit for the rally after considerable disorder had developed over the visit of Peron's wife, who had come from Spain with a message from Peron to be delivered at the rally.

On 18 October after police had found a cache of weapons and propaganda in the headquarters of the food workers' union, the government issued a decree forbidding labor unions to engage in political activity. This provoked further violence and the strike call.

Military leaders are concerned over the current situation, according to the US Army attaché. They consider the riots primarily of Peronist origin but believe they have had Communist participation. The army, however, has not indicated an intention to intervene at this stage.

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Common Market: [Couve de Murville's statement of the French position on 20 October has not made it any easier for the Six to reach a compromise on the fundamental political issues France raised with its boycott of the EEC beginning last July.]

[Although the statement contained no really new elements, it was tougher than the line other French officials have been taking in the past month. Couve reiterated De Gaulle's demands of 9 September that the political questions raised during the dispute over agricultural financing must be resolved before the financing question itself. He also insisted this be done in intergovernmental discussions and referred to the need for "over-all revision" of the "spirit and habits" which guide community operations.]

[Commenting on Couve's statement, a member of the French delegation to the EEC has predicted the crisis would last a "long, long time." He said the EEC Commission must be transformed into a "technical" rather than "political" body when the commissioners' terms of office expire in January and added he did not see how President Hallstein could remain.]

[Couve's hard line may complicate the efforts of the Five to work out a common strategy at the council meeting which begins on Monday. Although they may still go through with an offer of a settlement of the financial question based on the commission's proposals, Couve clearly indicated this would not be acceptable.]

[Reservations among the Five regarding Belgian Foreign Minister Spaak's proposal for a six-nation meeting without the commission may also increase. Spaak, who has been especially eager to seek some accommodation with De Gaulle, told Ambassador Goldberg in New York on 21 October that with Couve's speech "tolerable limits" had been reached. He said the Five have no choice now but to uphold the EEC treaty.]

(continued)

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[The deliberations of the European Parliament this past week may be indicative of a growing depth of feeling against the French position on the EEC. The current session has been marked by unusually vigorous exchanges between the small Gaullist group and the overwhelmingly pro-European majority in which the French non-Gaullists played a leading role.]

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